NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASAAU STE

New York, Thursday, February 4, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

General Palmer despatches from Newbern, N. C. to General Butler, that his outposts at Bachelor's creek were driven in on Monday by a superior force of the enemy, fifteen thousand strong, and had to destroy their camps and stores. They lost from fifty to a hundred men in the retreat. The enemy at the same time advanced on the south side of the Trent, but were repulsed.

Despatches from Cairo say that an attack on Natchez is threatened by a force of rebel cavalry. The rebels are making strenuous efforts to blockade the Mississippi, and are said to have succeeded in conveying a large quantity of arms and ammunition across the river from the east side.

The arrival of the Atlantic from Port Royal yes terday puts us in possession of news from Charleston to the 31st ult. The shelling of the city was progressing. Fort Sumter was again a target for Gen. Gillmore's ball practice. The people in one particular district of Charleston where the shells were falling with uncomfortable precision have been moving out into tents and shanties in sub urban seclusion, to avoid the unwelcome visitors Numbers of refugees from Georgia and Florida are pouring into the Union lines. They repeat the story of want and discontent told in all quarters by deserters from the enemy's camps.

A despatch from Nashville, dated Tuesday, says that General Dodge reports the repulse of the rebel General Roddy, beyond the Tennessee, on the 24th ult., by Colonel Phillips, who captured twenty mule teams, two hundred cattle, six hundred sheep and one hundred horses from the

The rebels who made an attack on the bridges at North Branch and Patterson's creek, in General Kelley's department, have been closely followed up by our cavalry. On Tuesday night a portion of General Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg Gap, near Romney, and a fight took place, our troops eventually succeeding in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and retreat, leaving some prisoners in our

The steamer Levi, with General Scammon and staff on board, was captured by the rebels in the Kanawha river vesterday.

The news from Key West is to the 29th ult., by the steamer Western Metropolis, which arrived here yesterday. She captured the blockade runner Rosita, of Havana, fifty miles from Tortugas. and took her into Key West. A meeting of loyal citizens of Florida was held there on the 28th ult., for the purpose of restoring the State to its original status under the United States govern-

We learn from the South Carolinian, at Colum bia, S. C., that the disastrous fire on Tuesday, destroyed three million dollars worth of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to the government. It says that the loss was 2,700 bales of uplands and 800 bales of Sea Island, of which about eight hundred bales belonged to government stores in the sheds of Messrs. Blakely & Co. Five hundred bales of upland and Sea Island, stored in the sheds of Messrs, Gibbs & Co. Three residences and outhouses belonging to Captain Casson, J. D. Feasler and another party, whose name is unknown to us. The total value of cotton, estimating uplands at three hundred dollars per bale, and Sea Island at The value of other property destroyed, including furniture, salt and various articles stored for safe keeping, will probably be covered by one handred thousand dollars. It is understood that there were only six hundred and fifty thousand

dollars insurance. We have received a remarkable document, consisting of an address from the rebel soldiers in the army of Tennessee to their comrades, calling upon them to rebel against being conscripted, and claiming their right to be discharged when their three years' time is out, even if it is asserted at the point of the bayonet. The address enumerates the many promises made by the rebel leaders at the commencement of the war, states that they have all been falsified, and says boldly that there is no hope left but to accept the terms of the President's proclamation, and return to their allegiance to the old government. Whether the document be genuine or not, it undoubtedly expresses the opinion now prevailing in a portion of the rebel armies, if all the recent stories which have reached

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship America, from Southampton of the 21st of January, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, delivered a remarkable address to his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 20th ult. upon American Affairs, in which he denied that the rebellion was an advantage to England, as had been stated in some quarters; but he intimates that the transfer of the shipping interest from American to British vessels, in con sequence of the fear of privateers, has much to do with the increase of trade of British shipping in ports of the United Kingdom-to the amount of fourteen million tons against seven million tons of foreign vessels. He was very demonstrative upon the furnishing of vessels by neutrals to nation at war, and pointed out the danger that might accrue if the practice was indulged in. He was positive in the expression of neutrality on the part of the English Cabinet.

Our correspondent at Paris states that the recent debates in the French Legislature have excited the revolutionary element to a degree unknown for several years past, and that i small spark would easily produce a popular

The Schleswig-Holstein question still attracted the most anxious consideration. The Austro-Prassian troops were on the banks of the river Eider, on their march to occupy Schleswig. Denmark was making acpreparations for a war struggle, the minor German States in the Federal Diet did not evince any disposition to recede from their position in support of the self rule of the duchies. At the last moment, however, it was reported that orders had been given for the Baxon troops in Holstein to concentrate in Altons, and thus permit the free march of the Austrian and Prussian forces into Schleswig. It was also believed that Denmark had conveyed an inti-

mation of her intention to suspend the obnoxious constitution. Peace may thus be preserved. The Paris Moniteur quotes the London Times in sup port of the Mexican expedition. Admiral Hame lin, of the French navy, who commanded against

Russia, in the Black Sea, is dead. Consols c losed in London on the 20th January at 901/4 a 901/4 for transfer, and for the account 901/4 90%. The Liverpool cotton market was very flat on the 20th of January, at a decline ranging from one-fourth to one-half a penny. Breadstuffe were rather dull, and in slow demand.

CONGRESS.

But little business of importance was transacted in the Senate yesterday. The House Internal Revenue bill was taken up, and the Senate Pinance Committee's amendment to the whiskey tax adopted. An executive session was held and several appointments confirmed.

In the House of Representatives argument upon the amended Enrolment bill was closed, and the Committee of the Whole proceeded to perfect the measure. The Senate amendment fixing commu tation at four hundred dollars was rejected, so the fee remains as before, at three hundred dollars The clause providing that if any drafted man shall pay money for the procuration of a substitute such payment shall operate only to relieve such person from the draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas, was struck out by a vote of 79 against 49.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday the measure favoring such constitutional amendment as will enable our soldiers in the national armies to vote was reported upon favorably from committee Pavorable reports were also made on the bills appropriating \$200,000 for the improvement of orth river navigation, for commissioners to settle the boundary between New York and Westchester counties, and incorporating the Atlantic and Brazil Navigation Company and the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company. The bill providing for a State bounty of \$300 to volunteers, in lieu of local bounties, was introduced, together with bills providing for the payment of bounties to re-enlisted veterans and rela tive to the payment of tax and assessment arrears in this city. The bill legalizing the action of the various city, county and town authorities in raising money to pay bounties to soldiers was passed. The special bill on that subject in reference to the action of the New York county Supervisors, which is designed to legalize their proceedings in issuing bonds to pay riot damages as well as army bounties, was again brought up, having been defeated on the previous day, and recommitted to the Cities Committee. A report, which was laid over, was made by the Finance Committee against making any distinction between foreign and domestic creditors as to the kind of money to be used in payment of interest or principal of the State debt.

In the Assembly a number of bills were reported upon favorably from the committees having them in charge, included in which was that for the re-organization of the First division of the National Guard of the State. The bill fixing the salaries of the Brooklyn Police Justices was passed. Bills were introduced for the consolidation of the Central and Harlem railroads, and authorizing the Park and North and East Rivers Railroad to change their route. The report of the New York Harbor Defence Commissioners was presented. They advise, as obstructions or defences to our harbor, a system of floats suggest ed by Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi fleet.

MISCELLAN EOUS NEWS.

The First Freewill Baptist church, Twentyeighth street, near Broadway, was last evening fill ed to overflowing by an audience assembled under the auspices of the National Freedmen's Associa tion. The white slave children were present, as was also the branded slave, Wilson, brought from New Orleans. The meeting was presided over by General Strong, who delivered a lengthy address. and who urged in eloquent terms the claims of the contrabands in Texas and Louisiana. The Rev. Dr. Fisher, who was in Lawrence at the time o the Quantrel massacre, and who described his miraculous escape from the ruffian guerillas, also addressed the meeting. Horace Greeley and other speakers followed, after which a subscription was made, and the meeting adjourned.

In the Board of Education last evening a comteenth ward was received, and referred. It asked \$64,229 to erect a grammar school in Twentiet street. The school officers of the Twenty-second ward asked \$13,000 to purchase a site for a new schoolhouse in that ward. The Finance Comone thousand dollars per bale, was three millions. | mittee sent in their estimate of expenses for the current year. The total amount is \$1.787.900, or considerably more than ever before in one year. The report was ordered to be printed.

The court martial assembled yesterday and continued the case of Dr. Kerrigan. John McKeon reviewed the evidence in the case in an elaborate speech, and called upon the court to acquit the accused. The court then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

in the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Bar nard rendered a decision against General Fremont in the case of the Mariposa Company vs. C. K. Garrison. The action was brought by the compa ny for the purpose of allowing to the owners of the mine the privilege of redeeming the same from a sheriff's sale, made in 1858, on a judgment for \$7,846 97. The plaintiffs obtained an injunction; but subsequently the defendants procured affi davits, and, presenting them before Judge Barnard, an order was issued to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. The matter was around at great length last week and vester. day Judge Barnard delivered a decision dissolving

Judge Moncrief, of the Superior Court, was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of George Haight vs. George Bliss & Co. The plaintiff sues for a percentage on \$78,000 worth of goods, which he alleges he sold for the defendants while acting in the capacity of salesman. The defendants claim that the plaintiff was paid a salary of \$75 a month, and was not entitled to any commission

Another of the riot claims against the city was dismissed yesterday by Judge Moncrief, on the ground that Judge Barbour, his associate, had already pronounced the act under which the suit was brought to be unconstitutional. The plaintiff. who resided in the building where Provost Marshal Jenkins was located, estimates his loss at \$9,122.

There is a rule in the Court of Common Pleas that certain lawyers shall be appointed referees to the exclusion of all others. A few days ago Judge Cardozo appointed a referee outside of this "ring," and, the appointment being objectionable to the counsel on both sides, they went before Judge Daly and got a person appointed in his place. The interference coming to the knowledge of Judge Cardozo, he naturally felt indignant at the act, and issued a notice that he would not only vacate every order so obtained, but would prose

cute for contempt the person procuring it. The stock market exhibited very little variation yes terday; but prices on the whole slightly improved. Gov-erament securities were quite firm at the quotations of the previous day. Gold was run up one per cent, in con-sequence of the intelligence that the Bank of England had again advanced the rate of interest, to eight per cent. Money continued easy, and the indications were than lenders would be forced to lower the rate of interest.

The America's news created considerable excitement is broadstuffs on 'Change yesterday, prices largely advancing as may be seen by referring to our regular report of market is another column. There was not much activity of 'Change, however; but the markets were rendered firmer by the advance in gold. Cotton was active and higher. Groceries were very firm. Potroleum was very firm, with an upward tendency. Freights ware Action, but not expecially octive.

Brace of Military Dinners-General

We published yesterday the proceedings of two very interesting military dinners out West-the one to General Grant, at St. Louis, and the other to General Sherman, at Memphis, Tennessee. At the St. Louis dinner, in addition to General Grant as the chief figure in the foreground, General Rosecrans, General Schofield and General Osterhaus were smong the lions of the evening. Of course patriotic sentiments and speeche were the order of the night; and, among others. General Rosecrans made a speech, and General Schofield made a speech, and General Osterhaus would have made a speech, no doubt, had he not been too modest in his estimate of his capacity to handle the English language. General Grant, however, when called out, simply said:-"It will be impossible for me to do more than to thank you." Why "impossible" Unquestionably, because he had deliberately made up his mind, in view of these public demonstrations, to keep silent, and to trust to the old truism, that "actions speak louder than words." A wise resolution, and bravely kept.

Now for the Sherman dinner at Memphis. It is described as "a grand affair." "The bill of fare was unequalied, the display of wines plentiful, and a perfect battery of champagne was kept up until five o'clock in the morning." When General Sherman "the guest of the city," was toasted, "he responded in fine style." He dwelt upon the history of the city and his operations there; his residence at Baton Rouge, La., when the State seceded; the stealing of arms, and the cause of his leaving the confederacy, &c., &c. Now this was surely enough for General Sherman at one sitting; but the city fathers of Memphis thought differently; for, after numerous toasts, speeches and songs from other generals and from short winded aldermen, the reporter says that "General Sherman, at a late hour, was called upon to make a speech to finish up with," and "he did so." We think, however, that in this speech the General's finishing up was a little overdone. For instance, after relating the aneodote that General Grant had said that when the war was over he was going to run for Mayor of Galena. General Sherman said that as for himself, at the close of the war, he would return to Memphis to run for Mayor of that city.

Now we think that we can give a valuable hint or two to General Sherman. The name of General Grant is extensively agitated just now in connection with the next Presidency. The public mind is charmed with the idea; and General Grant himself evidently begins to believe there is something in it, or why should be be so very cautious in this matter of speech making? We may safely conclude that, like General Jackson, he holds that the Presidency is neither to be sought for nor declined. He may, then, be considered a candidate for the succession, and, as a candidate who makes no speeches, he has every prospect of a triumphant election; for his acts will speak for him. Therefore, when General Sherman hereafter shall find it convenient to speak of General Grant, let him no longer confine his civil aspirations and qualifications to the office of Mayor of Galena when the war is over.

THE SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE-FUNDS RUN NING OUT-UNACCOUNTABLE ACTION OF THE AL-BANY SENATE .- The Supervisors' committee for the payment of the bounty to volunteers is likely to come to a dead balt for the want of means. The number of new recruits and of veterans re-enlisting has been so large for the past few days that Mr. Blunt, we learn, has nearly exhausted the fund. This fact, taken in connec tion with the action of the Senate at Albany in refusing to legalize the loans already made or to be made, has caused great commotion throughout the city with all parties. It looks can Legislature to have a draft enforced by withholding from us the privilege of taxing ourselves to raise money for the payment of the bounty to volunteers. Great indignation is expressed in all quarters at the action of the Senate on this question at this important time. This feeling was fully sympathized in by the returned soldiers, who are in waiting for their bounty, and more good, old-fashioned soldiers' oaths were indulged in about the city than our republican Senators at Albany would like to have beard. A crisis had evidently arrived, and something must be done. Supervisor Blunt immediately called the committee together to take action upon the matter. There were present Supervisors Blunt, Tweed and Stewart, his Honor Mayor Gunther and ex-Mayor Opdyke and Comptroller Brennan.

The exigencies of the case demanding immediate action, it was resolved, we learn, to appoint a committee to wait upon the President of the Broadway Bank, with a request that the bank advance the amount of the loan (about \$400,000) not yet subscribed for by our loyal leagues, &c. The bank, though not in the republican ring, will doubtless comply with the request, which will place the committee in funds for a few days longer. But this compliance will doubtless, we presume, depend upon the \$2,000,000 loan being legalized by the Legislature. To induce the Senate to recede from its action, and secure the legalization of the county loan, a request has been made to the Board of Supervisors to appoint a committee of their body to forthwith proceed, to Albany, and urge the importance and the necessity of immediate action on the subject-to legalize the loans, and thus allow our committee to go on and secure all the volunteers it possibly can. The men are ready; but they must have the money. If the loans are not to be legalized-if the Legislature is to stand like the dog in the manger-neither raise the money itself nor allow us to raise it-we want to know it. In that case the committee will immediately, doubtless, suspend all operations, and let the responsibility of a conscription fall where it would properly belong-on the republican party of the State. Is it ready to assume this grave responsibility?

JOHN MINOR BOTIS AND GENERAL MCCLEL-LAN.-Some time ago a story was started that John Minor Botts had written a letter to G. S. Smith, of the Virginia State government, in which he stated his opinion that General Mc-Ciellan was a traitor, and that the Southern soldiers depended more upon him for the success of their cause than they did upon Lec. Mr. Smith has denied this altogether, and a question now arises as to who started this wickedly malicious falsehood. The whole story originated with a correspondent of the Tribune, and was published in that paper, first in a letter, and subsequently in its editorial columns. Of course the Tribune has not published Mr. Smith's contradiction.

THE POLICE MUDDLE IN ALBANY .- Are the nembers of the Legislature aware that while they hold up by the throat the matter of the appointment of Police Commissioners for this city the police force here are becoming daily more and more demoralized? Between the struggles of the hold-overs and the incomers in the Police Commission, and the wrangie as to who does and who does not possess the power, the police are losing respect for their chiefs, their efficiency is being ruined, and the protection of life and property is dangerously insecure. Robberies, burglaries, murders, midnight assassinations, prize fights, street fights and drunken brawls occur daily and nightly, and the interposition of the police is rarely noticeable. Again: another draft is contemplated, and may be soon put in force. How will the police stand if a riot like that of July last again occur? Such an event is not improbable from indications afforded, among the nost significant of which is the course of the incendiary copperhead press in publishing inflammatory articles inciting the people to an outbreak, apparently seizing the present lax state of police discipline as a favora ble time to accomplish their diabolical purposes. The police were the chief instruments in quelling the last riot and in restoring order; and who can tell what may occur in March, if the law abiding citizens and property bolders be deprived of this strong arm of protection? It is time that this police muddle at Albany was put an end to. It can and must be done immediately. The people of New York will be satisfied with Mesars. Acton and Bergen as the republican, and Messrs. McMurray and Bosworth as the democratic members of the Commission. They want no old, worn out party hacks entrusted with the important duties devolving upon it. They want no inveterate and incorrigible placeholders of the race of the Purdys connected with it. Neither do they want any unknown or untried individual of the tribe of Jones to be selected. With the gentlenen whose names we have mentioned as suitable for the position, we repeat, the citizens of New York will be satisfied; and the Legislature should at once select them, or some other well known, capable and respectable citizens, so that the present controversy may be settled, and the extreme danger which menaces the city

avoided. THE WORLD ON THE DEMOCRATIO PARTY .- In an article on "The Democratic Party and Slavery," the World yesterday assumed to cor rect the views of General Gantt on the "great and loyal democratic party," and to enunciate, as if by authority, what the principles and policy of the democratic party are. It is amusing to find the World speaking for the democratic party. Only a short time ago that paper was started as a very pious Sunday organ, intended to regenerate this wicked community. Then it was sold out, and became devoted to the interests of shoddy and pork and molasses. Last year, just before the fall election, it was bought up to be added to the Mozart political machine, and now it speaks for the democratic party. We were acquainted for forty years with the organization known as the democratic party, and we know it to be dead and buried. Not a vestige of it is left. There is an organization of contract brokers that oscillates between Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, and buys and sells votes, that calls itself the democratic party; but there is no democratic party.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Grand Mortuary Service at St. Patrick's Cathedral-The "Month's Mind" for the Deceased-Highly Imposing Catholic Ita, of Brooklyn, &c., &c.

The "Month's Mind" memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop of this diocese was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral crowded to repletion, and though, with a wise prevision tickets of admission were tasued by which alone seate

crowded to repletion, and though, with a wise prevision, tickets of admission were issued by which alone seats could be procured in the Cathedrai, there were anxious crowds assembled about the doors, vanily striving to get in, and sorely trying the patience of unfortunate policemen by desiring them to do impossible things. By the time that the hour arrived for the beginning of the services there was not only not a seat to be had, but scarcely standing room in any part of the charch.

At half-past ten o'clock precisely the bishops and priests, clothed in their sacerdotal robes, emerged from the vestries and took up their places in and around the after. The silemn services then immediately began. The musical portion was as follows—

The Requiem Eternam and Kyric, by Cherubial, and the Dies Irac, Olfertory and Sanctus, by Mozart; the Agous Doi, by Cherubial.

The choir consisted of volunteers from St. Francis Xavier's and St. Peter's. Mr. William Berge conducted the singers, and Mr. Harrison prosided at the organ. We cannot say that the singing answered public expectation, for the reason that there were olements at hand to make of st. Peter and St. Francis Xavier were present; but in consequence of local arrangements their powers were only diagned in oborus singing. Mr. Harrison presided at the organ with considerable efficiency, and deserves much praise; but on a special occasion like this there are few living men who could wake up the keys of this great instrument like Bergs. Mr. Harrison, however, and will, but we are sorry that the vocal part of the services were not so perfect as they might have been between the best volunteer singers present had no chance to contribute to the occasion except in the general oborus, but we cannot menta in the best promised of the services were not so perfect as they might have been between the services were not so perfect as they might have been between the services were not so perfect as they might have been between the services were not so perfect, as they might have been be

Senez, Cauvin and many others whose names we have not ascertained.

After the chanting of the "office of the dead" by the assembled pricets, Archbishop Connolly, of Haifrax, celebrated the pontificial high mass of requiem, the Very Rev Father Starrs, Administrator of the discesse, being assistant priest, and Rev Fathers Magoire and MoSwessey descons. Father MoNicropy officiated as Master of Ceremonies with his usual zeal and ability.

The cenotaph was most beautifully decorated with all the forms and signs of mourning. On it were the symbotic representations of the bishop's office, and, with numerous canfles burning around it, the sight was an impressive one.

The sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Bishop Loughin, of Brooklyn. It was a short, but appropriate

Loughin, of Brockiyn. It was a short, but appropriate discourse, highly eulogistic of the deceased. His tex

was
"Remember your prelates who have spokes to you the
Word of God; considering will the end of their conversa-"Remember your prelates who have spokes to you the Word of God; considering well the end of their conversation, imitate their faith."—Hebrews xiii, 7.

He said they had assembled that day to perform a work which their religion recommends, to offer up the boly sacrifice and fervent prayer for the repose of the soul of their beloved Archbishop. The orator, the statesman, the post, had sounded his eulogies before, and the remembrance of him whose remains were then before them would be ever held in extrem. Oould he, by any efforts of his, extend the boundaries of his fame. When they spoke of the late Archbishop, they spoke of a man of a high order of attainments, who was an monor to humanity. If they spoke of him as a citizen, be might say the lamp of patriotism never burned brighter in a man's heart than in his. He loved his own land, and left it because of the intolerance of its government, for another where the rights and a curson, to ungut so, the man's heart than in his. He loved his own land, and left it because of the intolerance of its goveroment, for another where the rights and equality of man were respected. So long as his lamp of his burned, so long did he love his country. He entered on his duties with singular and remarkable ability. He defended the rights of liberty of councience on all occasions when it was assailed. Should his adversary attack him behind a mask, he meekly tore it sway, and sont him to the obscurity from which he emanated. Should they not give giory to Him with endowed him so munificantly with the grace and strength which enabled him to perform his great work? In doining the reverend speaker alluded to the last days of Archbishop Hughes—that after he had received the Holy visiteum and extreme moother he expressed, in his own emphatic language, the nappliness he experience from these rites. The desired his hourt was that the children of his faith should got to perfor te his fellow obtiesse. (or he there the dignity which their faith conferred on thom. Thus he lived and thus he died.

At the conclusion of the sermon Archbishop Cancelli, Michael at the Labers, and the services were closed.

Mr. Michael J. O'Donnell, lay secretary of the late common Hughes, aided very much in accommodating to immense congregation, and, what is just as important, providing Thiblities for the proper discharge of the duly of the representatives of the pross. It is generally ulcased by the clergy, as well as by laymon, that Mr. Donnell's acryloss on such occasions as these are almost ogether indispensable.

INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

to devise plans for the defence of New York barbo sent in their report to-day. After speaking of the cond tion of the defences of the barbor, they refer to the plan manner of projects and inventions were submitted to them, including floating batteries, submarine batteries, torpedoes, iron-olad vessols, newly contrived guns and projectiles. And in this connection they give the substance of a communication from Admiral Porter, in regard to his experience on the Mississippi river and at Vicksburg, as follows:—'I am convinced from late experience in these waters, that the plan that I proposed would be an efficient bar against the entrance of vessels of any size, provided there are twenty or thirty eleven-inch guns placed to conflind vessels attempting to pass the worden floats secured with chairs.

now stands. The suggestions of Admiral Porter, being the result, as they are, of practical experience in obstructions that he has had to centend with, are of immense value. There has been a movement here to change the plan by resolution of the Assembly, and take a theoretical plan that has never been tried; but the experience of our fleet on the Mississippi and the testimony of its officers abow practical events that should never be act saids for theory.

deet on the mississippi and cofficers show practical events that should never be act aside for theory.

Mr. Redington this morning offered a preamble and a series of resolutions in substance declaring that the call for more men under the preciamation of February I, was made at the right time, and is so declared by the Legislature. The resolutions, being concurrent, were laid over under the rule.

The bill noticed last week to consolidate the Central and Hartem radroads was introduced this morning. The

The bill noticed last week to consolidate the Central and Harism railroads was introduced this morning. The following is the substance of its provisions:—The New York Central and Harism railroad companies are authorized, at any time within air months after the passage of the act, to coosolidate such companies into a single corporation, in the following manner:—The directors of each company may enter into an agreement under their respective corporate seals for the consolidation of their respective corporates, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying it into effect, and the name of the new corporation; its the time to hold the first election of directors, the amount of capital and the number of shares of the new corporation, which shall not be less than the capital stock of the two companies thus consolidated, and shall not be increased, except in accordance with the provisions of the act passed

Sec. 2. Such agreement of the directors shall not be beened to be the agreement of the said corporation unti-tion it has been submitted to the stockholders of each porporation separately, and has been approved by at least we-thirds of the stockholders of each.

after it has been submitted to the stockholders of each corporation separately, and has been approved by at least two-thirds of the stockholders of each.

Soc. 3.—Provides for fling papers of consolidation in the office of the Secretary of State, also that the Corporation shall exercise the general powers and be subject to the same liabilities and restrictions as before, and gives the new company all the rights, franchises and privileges of each of said old corporations.

Sec. 5. Provides that the rights of creditors of either of said corporations shall not be impaired or affected. The bill in the main is the same as that passed to provide for the consolidation of the saveral companies that now form the New York Costral. The introduction of this bill, so well propared in its details, would indicate that it was really designed to pass.

A bill was introduced incorporating the Grand Street and South Forries Railroad, connecting those two forries by a railroad, and passing through "Fearl and several other streets on that side of the city for that purpose.

Another railroad and passing through "Fearl and several other streets, was presented; also the Westchester and New York Railroad, commencing at Kungbridge and running down to and through Tenth avenue in New York. There were numerous other bills introduced, but applicable only to the interior of the State, except it may be the bill to suthorize the Syracuse and dewego Railroad Company to change the stime of electing their directors.

The reselutions of Mr. Reed, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the project of an air line railroad between New York and Wash.

pany to change the time of electing their directors. The resolutions of Mr. Reed, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the project of an air line railroad between New York and Washington, were taken up this morning and adopted.

Senator Laimbeer introduced a bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New York.

The bill legalizing the riot bonds and other ordinances of the city of New York was referred back to the Committee on Cities, for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the ordinances, which have come up missing.

Senator Bell presented a resolution in substance declaring that the New York State bonds were made payable to this State, and negotiated in the State with the understanding that they are made payable here, and therefore no favor should be given to foreign bolders over domestic. This is intended for the purpose of adopting a basis as a guide for the Comptroller. It was laid over under the rule

At the morning session of the State Medical Society leveral papers were read and referred, and Drs. Sayre, ordronous and Corlass were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature and Congress for a more per-

a state board of examiners for conferring the degree of doctor of medicine.

At the session of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter, State of New York, this morning, the following officers were elected:—Grand High Priest, D. A. Ogden; Deputy Grand High Priest, H. S. Taylor; Grand King, S. H. Stone Grand Scribe, R. G. Williams; Grand Secretary, John O. Cole; Grand Treasurer, William Seymour; Grand Chapian, Rev. Salem Town; Grand Captain of the Host, J. B. Chapiu, Grand R. A. Captain, William Couley.

That the public intend to render this a most brilliant ason of opera is evinced by the crowded state of our Academy of Music at each performance of the Maretzek troupe. The unusual display of toilets made on these casions proves that shouldy in New York is determine to vie with the Beston aristocracy; in fact, to outdo its Academy of Music has seldom presented a more attractive appearance than last evening. The beau monde were out

Mozart's great opera, Don Giovanni, was sung on this occasion, and the performance was cortainly most bril-liant. Mme. Medori and Miss Kellogg were, as usual, most successful in this opera, and received the warmer

most successful in this opera, and received the warmest appliance. Miss Stockton was a very satisfactory Donna Elivira. Signors Belini, Lotti and Bischi were also very successful in their roles, and were much appliaded. The opera passed off with unusual eclot.

To-night we are to have Gounod's beautiful opera, Faust, at the Academy of Music, with Miss Kellogg as Margharita, in which role she has achieved so well merited a triumph. Signor Mazzoleni, as Faust, is also very successful, while Signor Biachi sings the role of Maphistopheles admirably. The performance of this opera by Mr. Mareteck's artists is satisfactory in every way, and deserves the success which ever attends it.

On Friday I Due Fescari will be sung at the Academy of Music.

The eminent pianist Gottachatic, having concluded a most successful series of concerts in the West, has returned to New York. We are assured that, assisted by artists of well known talent, he will give a series of fare-well concerts here prior to his departure for Europe.

ADELINA PATTI. Mile, Patti is now turning the heads of the Parisians after baving driven the excitable degizens of Madrid quite out of their wits. She was the recipiont in that capital of such ovations as are seldom extended to an artist. At her benefit a magnificent medallion was presented to the young American prima donna from the Queen. The byon was cariched with sapphires and dismonds. Her Catholic Majesty was also pleased to conferupon Mr. Maurice Strakosch, who accompanies Milo. Patti, the Order of Chevalier of Charles III.

their performances at Niblo's Saloon last evening, Mari-tans, which has been so successful in Brooklyn, being tans, which has been so successful in Brooklyn, being produced here for the first time. The audience was the largest and most fashionable that has attended any of these representations, proving the increasing favor with which the caterprise is regarded. Artistically considered, the performance of last evening was the best that has been given by the troups. The principal singers—Mme. Borchard, Mr. Castle and Mr. Campbell—were in excellent voice, the ensemble of the concerted pieces was an perfect as thorough rehearted could make it, and both orchestra and chorus exhibited not only increased strength, but a carefulness of preparation which was wanting in some of the earlier performances. We have rarely seen an audience evince more satisfaction than on this occasion, nearly everything of value being encored. The more this troups is heard the more it is appreciated. It certainly would be difficult to find a combination of finer voices than it presents. This evening the Bohemian Girl will be given in Brooklyn, for the benefit of Mr. W. Castle, and on Friday Maritana will be repeated in New York.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREMS COURT—GENERAL TREE—Preferred CRUSSS.

SUPREMS COURT—CRECIT.—Part 1—Nos. 305, 613, 1079, 1081, 1087, 1123, 1143, 1144, 1157, 1177, 1179, 1041, 696, 1191, 1199, 1201, 1207, 1209, 1215, 1223. Part 5—Not in session.

Not in esseion.

Suramon Courst.—Part 1—Nos. 3133, 2727, 2953, 2997, 2156, 3203, 3213, 1066, 8247, 3257, 3259, 3359, 3368, 3376, 1711. Part 2—406. 2563, 8390, 2340, 3298, 3308, 3326, 3328, 3338, 3360, 3346, 3360, 3309, 3302, 3368, 3368, 3309, 3368, 3369, 3368, 3369, 3368, 336

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Operations of the Union Cavalry Under General Sturgis.

The Rebel Cavalry Expeditions Foiled,

Mr. James C. Pitzpatrick's Dospatch FURTHER OPERATIONS OF STURGES' CAVALLEY. The reports from Sevierville, the headquarters

cavalry corps, are of an interest Col. Lagrange, commanding a brigade of McCook's divi-sion, returned on Sunday morning from a chase after a robel train of one hundred wagons, which he pursued some thirty miles up the French Broad valley towards The enemy, however, had taken the precaution to send a strong infantry guard with the train, and it was not

mouth of the Nolichucky, found some boats, but no bridge. The enemy had probably begun the work and then abandoned it. Our troops, on their return, marched forty miles, over bad roads, in twelve hours.

On Saturday a brigade of rebel cavalry, numbering about two thousand men, made an attempt to cross the French Broad at "Seven Islands" ford, about sixtees miles from Knoxville. Our troops were in position on this side, behind a hastily constructed barricade. They permitted the rebels to come about half way over the river, when they opened upon them with their carbines, and drove them back in great confusion and with considerable loss. The discomfited enemy then attempted to cross at fords higher up the river, but were repulsed at all points.

comfortable, and appear to be going into w The bugaboo Wheeler is non cst, notwi "scare" which his reported proximity to ated a few days since. Co. Brownlow

Margaville, where Wheeler was reported to be, but found no trace of any enemy.

Captain King returned yesterday morning with one hundred cattle, which the rebeis had captured a few days proviously. The remainder of the drove the rebeis got away with in safety.

The One Hundred and Fourth Ohio regiment had a dress parade at their camp near town yesterday, which was the occasion of quite a large assembiage of ladies. Generals Foster, Cox, Willcox, Potter, Carter and many others were in attendance.

The weather is unusually fine.

One of those Gun Contracts. O. B. MATTESON ON THE STAND—INTERESTING OBORS EXAMINATION—THE WINNESS ATTEMPTS TO BE-PLAIN WITH BE RESIGNED HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS, BUT IS INTERRUPTED BY THE COURT, BTC.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady. Fun. 3 - Josiah P. Fitch vs. Horace Durrie & George Rusher.—This is an interesting gun contract case, a which O. B. Matteson, ex-member of Congress, James B. Taylor and Colonel Alexander Cummings, late of the New York World, figure more or less. The plaintiff alleges that in August, 1861, he contracted with Durrie & Rushes

for the delivery of twenty-ave thousand Enfield riflee (Tower pattern), at eighteen dollars a piece, that the guns were to be delivered at the rate of three thousand onth; that he had contracted with the government w furnish them at twenty dollars each; but that when the refused to carry out the contract and left him in the lurch. He further alleges that these same guns were subsequently sold to the government by the defendants at the roff to five deliars each, and that he was injured to the amount of '\$24,000 at least by the non-fuifilment of the contract on the part of the defendants.

The defendants desired that there was any actual contract existing, and that furthermore there was a defect in the parties plaintiff, as O. B. Matteson. Jamos B. Taylor

The defendants desired that there was any actual contract existing, and that furthermore there was a defect is the parties plaintiff, as 0. B Matteson, James B. Taylor and others were interested parties. The contract referred to by the plaintiff, and dated August 19, was abandoned for one dated September 6, which called for fifty thousand gues; that when the latter was made it was expressly stipulated that the plaintiff should go to Washington and get his contract assigned to the defendants; that failing to secure the consent of the War Department for a transfer of the contract the defendants regarded the affair as having failen through, and, turning round, sold the gues to the government themselves. They also claimed that they were solely dependant upon Francis Preston, of Manchester, England, for the delivery of the rifles in question, and that they were only acting in the capacity of agents.

The examination of the witnesses for the plaintiff cacupted the greater part of the day. Mr. Fitch, in the course of his examination admitted that O. B. Matteen was present when the negotiations were made, and that

the papers were executed at the office of James B. 122 the papers were executed at the office of James B. 122 the papers were executed at the contract, and at steel the conversations that occurred at the several interviews between the contracting parties.

O. B. Matteson, ex-member of Congress, was sworn for the contracting parties.

Q. You reside at Utica, in this State? A. I do.
Q. You reside at Utica, in this State? A. I do.
Q. Are you much in New York? A. Yos, a great deal.
Q. Did you know of the execution of this contract?
A. Yes, I have seen it before.
Q. You saw it executed? A. At Mr. James B. Taylor's

Q. Where was it executed? A. At Mr. James B. Taylor's office.

Q. Were you acquainted with the details of the contract? A. I don't know what you refer to.

Q. Were you present at the interview between Mr. Fitch and the defendants? A. I was.

Q. Did you know of another paper which has been preduced here, dated August 19, made between Fitch & Preston A. Yes; I recollect seeing such a paper (exhibit produced and identified by the witness).

Q. Did you also know of negotiations for the execution of a paper after this one of the 19th of August between Sarson & Robbins, Durrie and Mr. Fitch' A. You, it was at the office of Field & McLane, in Pine street.

Q. Were you thore? A. You.

Q. Was this contract ever consummated? A. As far as I know it never was completed; one of the attorneys took the papers away with him, and the whole thing fell through.

Q. This contract of the 19th of August, was it ever consummated? A. I understood it never was.

Q. Nothing was said by which you could infer that the first paper was to be given up? A. Not that I can re-

member.

Q. Have you been present at any interviews since these papers of the 19th of August and eth of September were executed between Durrie and Fitch or Rusher and Fitch f. I can't speak as to date, but I remember meeting Rusher and Fitch in the steed one day, and hearing Fitch urge Rusher to carry out the contract; heard Mr. Fitch say that any securities that might be desired would be forthcoming.

Orthooming.

Q. Do you remember whether or not this was after flich returned from Washington? A. I think it was, Q. Did Mr. Rusher on that occasion say that the first contract had been shandoned? A. I cau't recollect; I never understood that it was, that was the impression

contract understood that it was; that was the impression fixed upon my mind.

Cross examined—Did you resign your seat in Congress pending some charge against you? A. I did; and I would like to explain to the Court the reseen why I did so.

Judge Brady—At the conclusion of your examination we will consider whether any explanation is necessary or

we will consider whether any explanation is necessary on the contract? A. I don't know but what I did.
Q. Had you any interest in this contract in sulf? A. II it had been carried out I suppose I would have had.
Q. What portion were you to have? A. I have no papers to show, and I cannot now recollect; the thing fell through, and I had forgotten all about it until I was subpensed to attend here.
Counsel—That is all.
Witness—I would now like to explain my reasons for resigning my seat in Congress.
Counsel for the plaintiff—Oh, never mind, it is a matter of no consequence.

of no consequence.

Witness—th yes it is. I was selzed with the National Hold disease, and was at the point of death.

Judge Brady—Never mind, Mr. Matteson, we can dispense with your story; it is entirely immaterial why you resigned your sent in Congress.

A number of other witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned for the day.

A large theatre, densely crowded to every part by

people who have paid for their tickets, is a sight that must be very pleasant to the manager of said large theatre, and also comfortable to the actors. Such a sight is presented at Niblo's theatre every night, and under such circumstances the critic is at liberty to hold his peace. His occupation is evidently gone. His objections would be an little heeded as his praise is necessary. But in the absonce of any remark about the play we may make one